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# The Chicago Tribune.

This paper has the Largest Circulation Of Morning Journals in the United States west of Philadelphia.

VOLUME XLVI. TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1886. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## NORTH SIDE CABLE-CARS.

THE CITY COUNCIL PASSES THE ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THEM.

A Hot Fight for It Not by an Equally Hostile Opposition—The Battle Continued Until After 2 O'Clock This Morning—Introduction of a Measure to Give the Road the La Salle Street Tunnel, Hibbard, Cable, Whelan, and Culberson to Clean.

At the meeting of the City Council last night, the ordinance introduced last week authorizing the North Side Railway Company to operate cars by the cable system was taken up. Ald. Sexton headed a series of amendments, one requiring Division street from Clark to State and State street from Division south, or the roadway was narrow and the property-owners didn't want the cable.

Ald. Dunn moved the ordinance now in the Committee on Railroads be ordered back to proper shape to report. He was not opposed to the cable system, but didn't think many cables should be taken.

Ald. Campbell said the company's stock would be worth $1,000,000 more if it got the franchise, so cars should be taken to have a proper conference.

Ald. Rice offered an amendment providing for the sale of tickets for seven cents each for 25. Six tickets for a single fare, and three cents for one ride or fare.

Ald. Rice proposed another requiring arrangements to be made with the South and West Side companies so that a passenger can ride from Lincoln Park to Halsted street on one ticket, or one ride, for one fare.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Railroads was lost.

Ald. Sexton moved the previous question, which was carried.

Ayes, Aldermen Bonfield, Bremner, Cullerton, Dunn, Ebert, Ehrhardt, Fitzgerald, Gallagher, Gilbert, Gleason, Hanrahan, Hoffman, Kelly, Kipley, Kirkwood, Lawler, Lehmann, Lindblom, Mahoney, Mann, Mason, Mayer, Meyer, Mueller, Nelson, Nicholas, Pfeil, Rice, Rinaker, Roche, Sexton, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stahl, Stein, Stenson, Sullivan, Taylor, Van Pelt, Vanderzee, Wacker, Walsh, Wenzel, Wetten, Wheeler, Wilson, Young, Zander, Zeller, Zimmer, Zimmerman, Zinn—49.

Noes, Aldermen Bloomingdale, Cleveland, Cullen, Hibbard, Hoffstetter, Kennedy, Kersten, Lyons, Mahoney, Mann, Mason, Mayer, Meyer, Mueller, Nelson, Nicholas, Pfeil, Rice, Rinaker, Roche, Sexton, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stahl, Stein, Stenson, Sullivan, Taylor, Van Pelt, Vanderzee, Wacker, Walsh, Wenzel, Wetten, Wheeler, Wilson, Young, Zander, Zeller, Zimmer, Zimmerman, Zinn—49.

After 12 o'clock the friends of the ordinance moved that the rules be suspended and the ordinance be put on its passage, but the Chair ruled it out of order, as it would require a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules. Ald. Sexton put an amendment requiring the cars to run at a speed not exceeding ten miles an hour, and prohibiting them from going on the north side of the tracks on the tunnel bridge.

Ald. Bonfield moved to lay the ordinance on the table—yeas 25, nays 21—as follows:

Yeas, Aldermen Bonfield, Bremner, Cullerton, Dunn, Ebert, Ehrhardt, Fitzgerald, Gallagher, Gilbert, Gleason, Hanrahan, Hoffman, Kelly, Kipley, Kirkwood, Lawler, Lehmann, Lindblom, Mahoney, Mann, Mason, Mayer, Meyer, Mueller, Nelson, Nicholas, Pfeil, Rice, Rinaker, Roche, Sexton, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Stahl, Stein, Stenson, Sullivan, Taylor, Van Pelt, Vanderzee, Wacker, Walsh, Wenzel, Wetten, Wheeler, Wilson, Young, Zander, Zeller, Zimmer, Zimmerman, Zinn—49.

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## FALL OF A GRAND STAND.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT CHESTER-FIELD ON LOUIS RACES.

A Rush of Spectators to the Free Gallery During the Most Excited Race Results in Many—One Reporter Crushed to Death and a Number Seriously Injured—Editor J. H. Hallbright One of the Victims—Chicago Men Among the Visitors.

St. Louis, Mo., June 7.—[Special.]—The largest assemblage that ever attended a race in Missouri gathered at the fair-ground track today to see the Eastern and Western crack compete for the Grand Stake. One of the best events on the card was the one that was to decide the question as to which was the fastest, Chesterfield or Longfellow. The latter, owned by Mr. Louis Lorillard, of New York, was the favorite in the betting, and the Eastern horse was the favorite with the Western men. The race was a mile and a half dash, and was the last event on the card. The grand stand was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the free gallery, which is situated on the hill overlooking the track, was filled with people. The race was a very close one, and the horses were neck and neck all the way around the track. When they were coming down the home stretch the crowd in the free gallery, which was not provided with seats, and which was built on a steep hill, made a rush for the front to get a better view of the race. The fence in front of the gallery gave way with the pressure, and the crowd was precipitated down the hill, a distance of about 30 feet, upon the heads of the people in the grand stand. The grand stand was filled with people, and when the crowd from the free gallery fell upon the grand stand the latter gave way, and the people were thrown to the ground, a distance of about 15 feet. The scene that followed was one of the most terrible ever witnessed on a race-track. Men, women, and children were piled in a promiscuous heap, and the cries of the injured were heartrending. Many were carried from the wreck unconscious, and others were taken away in carriages. The number of persons injured will probably reach 100, and it is impossible to get the names of more than a few of the sufferers. Among those who were injured are:

Mrs. Louis Bruns, wife of Tom Bruns, a saddler and successful amateur jockey, arrived in the city two weeks from St. Paul with her husband. During the night she left her home and proceeded to the Union Depot, where she took an overland train for Kansas City. She was accompanied as far as Jefferson City by Mrs. Dr. Bruns, who returned to this city. Mrs. Bruns left no word as to the reason for her sudden departure, but it is believed that she has gone to Kansas City to secure a divorce from her husband.

The North Chicago Railway and the La Salle Street Tunnel.

All theories entertained or entertainable to the contrary notwithstanding, the North Chicago Street Railroad Company has the right to run its cars through the La Salle street tunnel, and to charge for the privilege of doing so as much as it pleases. The Chicago Railway and Tunnel Company has the right to run its cars through the tunnel, and to charge for the privilege of doing so as much as it pleases. The two companies have the right to run their cars through the tunnel, and to charge for the privilege of doing so as much as it pleases.

## A DISTINGUISHED PARTY.

Actual Formation of General Russell Sage's Road Magazine on a High-Bearing Stock—An Explanation Regarding Wire Contracts.

A special train of four of the Fast Line Chicago-Omaha-Pacific Limited arrived at 3:15 this morning on the Fort Wayne and Michigan Central Railroad with a distinguished party of French railway officials. The train was made up at midnight of extra and private cars. The party comprised the following:

Eugene de Kramski, Inspector-General and Administrative Member of the Board of Directors of the Northern Railway Company of France; Charles Lavalley, Chief Engineer of the Northern Railway Company of France; Alfred Picard, Chief Engineer of the Western Railway Company of France; Jules Gobert, Chief Engineer of the Orleans Railway Company of France; Edmond Potier, Chief Engineer of the Southern Railway Company of France; Jules Dietz-Monnin, Director of the Northern Railway Company of France; Jules Lavalley, Director of the Western Railway Company of France; Edmond Tesse, Director of the Orleans Railway Company of France; Jules Petiet, Director of the Southern Railway Company of France; Jules Lavalley, Jr., Secretary to the Chief Engineer of the Northern Railway Company of France.

The French party took the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Pacific Railroad cases with them, and will submit it to the consideration of the Directors of the Northern Railway Company of France, with a view to the formation of a syndicate for the purchase of the Central Pacific Railroad. The party will visit Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle, and will return to Chicago via the Northern Pacific Railroad. They will then go to Montreal, and will sail for home from Quebec on the 19th inst.

The party was met at the depot by Mr. Charles Fairbanks, Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and Mr. Frederick Gallup, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, who had charge of the party during its stay in Chicago. They were driven to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where breakfast was served, after which they were driven to the Union Depot, and left for the West at 9:30 o'clock.

Mr. Fairbanks said the French gentlemen were the guests of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and that the object of their visit to this country was to examine the Pacific Railroads with a view to the formation of a syndicate for the purchase of the Central Pacific Railroad. The party will visit Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle, and will return to Chicago via the Northern Pacific Railroad. They will then go to Montreal, and will sail for home from Quebec on the 19th inst.

## SAVING PUBLIC LANDS.

THE HOUSE VOTES TO REMOVE THEM FROM THE SPECULATORS' GRIP.

Passage by a Vote of 136 to 46 of the Bill Repealing the Pre-emption, Desert-Land, and Timber-Culture Acts—The Senate and Land Commissioner Criticised—Mr. Weaver, of Chicago Assigns the Further Reasons.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—[Special.]—The House of a vote of 136 to 46 on the general Judge Payson's bill repealing the Pre-emption, Desert-Land, and Timber-Culture Acts, and the commutation provisions of the Homestead law. This is the most important and far-reaching law that has got through either House of Congress for many years, and is the first movement that has been successful in the House in favor of the preservation of the public domain. The measure is radical, but Government ownership, and in the view of the Public Lands Committee and the men most interested in it, the public domain would be more valuable and the public dividends greater from the sale of specimens. The fact of the Pacific railroads, after providing for the right of the Government, are given immense areas of the finest agricultural land in the country, and are permitted to hold it for speculative purposes, and the Government is debarred from selling its own lands in the neighborhood of the railroad lands except at the double minimum price. The Land Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior, as well as the Public Lands Committee, have been strongly urged to recommend the repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, and the commutation clause of the homestead law, and the passage of the bill now before the House. The Land Commissioner, in his annual report, recommended the repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, and the commutation clause of the homestead law, and the passage of the bill now before the House. The Land Commissioner, in his annual report, recommended the repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, and the commutation clause of the homestead law, and the passage of the bill now before the House.

Mr. Weaver, of Chicago, said that the Land Commissioner, in his annual report, recommended the repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, and the commutation clause of the homestead law, and the passage of the bill now before the House. The Land Commissioner, in his annual report, recommended the repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, and the commutation clause of the homestead law, and the passage of the bill now before the House. The Land Commissioner, in his annual report, recommended the repeal of the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, and the commutation clause of the homestead law, and the passage of the bill now before the House.

## THE REPUBLICAN SCHISM.

Curious Group Affairs Disclosed Evidence That Has Result in the Canadian Premier Being Overthrown.

The schism at Chicago has sent each of the Canadian provinces Dragon by United States contractors, and has been connected in some affairs of a shooting character. Many who are conversant of the matter to which reports having the State and Dakota have been raised in Canada, and especially since the recent troubles over the fishery seem, there the United States Government, which resulted in imposing upon the Dragon the severest penalty of the law. The penalty, if enforced, would be confiscation of both the vessel and her cargo. It is openly possible, however, that the Treasury Department, to whom the matter has been referred, will eliminate the present inactive feeling by an issue of pardons. This course, those that be officials, is to be taken, since it has a technical flaw in the wording of the proclamation of the warning being sent to certain vessels, and that the officers sent to the Dragon, and that the officers sent to the Dragon, and that the officers sent to the Dragon

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE TUESDAY JUNE 6, 1865

# IN THE ARENA OF SPORTS.

## ANOTHER GREAT DAY AT THE PARK AT ST. LOUIS.

The Deciding Game Between the Unions and Empire Clubs To-Day.

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## AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE CHICAGO RIVER CONFIRMS AN OLD RAILROAD ADAGE CONFIRMED.

Notice of Withdrawal Given by One of the Sixth Section of the Southern Meeting of the Passenger Agents—Rails and Wheels Vote Down the Burlington's Envelope—Subscriptions & Checks Exchanged—The First Regular Train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

Passage of the Police-Increase Ordinance Over the Mayor's Veto—Another Scheme to Add to the Force.

## THE BUTTERFLIES' BALL.

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE CHICAGO OPERA-BOUFFE TROUPE.

## CHANCERY DECREE ENACTED.

## CROP-REPORTS FROM.

## BANCAS TRADING.

## POLITICAL PREPARATIONS IN OTTAWA.

# The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1888.


Texas was all clerks in the city last week.

E. E. WASHBURNE, Minister to Persia, has resigned.

GOV. SWINEFORD of Alaska was confirmed by the Senate yesterday.

MRS. WINSLOW was the great Eclipse Prairie at St. Louis yesterday.

MILWAUKEE, according to the school census, has a population of 171,000.

THE Senate yesterday passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

THE International Typographical Union is holding its thirty-fourth annual session at Pittsburg, Pa.

FROSTS are reported from Northern Minnesota and Dakota, doing considerable damage to grain.

A BILL was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Harris of Georgia to impose a graduated income tax.

THE principal future of the Presidential honeymoon at Deer Park yesterday was an office falling correctly.

FRANK JESSUP RAMSDELL has published a protest against the Expiration bill, predicting that it will lead to civil war.

IN the collapse of the reporters' stand at the St. Louis races yesterday twenty or more persons were injured, half a dozen seriously.

A DECISION has been rendered by the Arkansas Supreme Court that the running of a breakfast-up is not State to a state-match.

CONFEDERATE COLONEL Forrest holds that neither the Mayor nor Councilmen of Public Works can issue permits to gas companies to locate the mains.

A MAN arrested at Paris, Ill., during a celebration of the anniversary of Garfield's death, in which several persons were wounded, Fifty-eight arrests were made.

AN order has been issued by Adjutant-General Tyree that an investigation into the charges against Col. Jacobs, First Cavalry, I. N. G., be begun in this city today.

CONGRESSMAN CRISP of Georgia yesterday apologized for a "breach of etiquette" in the House Saturday in regard to St. Helena of Indiana. The apology was accepted.

BY an incendiary fire at Nos. 101 and 103 South Third street yesterday morning eight persons perished. Flames also destroyed an entire block of buildings at Lawrenceburg, Ky., including the Grand Theatre.

A RESOLUTION was presented in the House yesterday for an inquiry into the Pension Department, and to report upon the propriety of continuing the executive organizations under the present system.

IN the Senate yesterday the Immigration bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture by a vote of 31 to 21, only two Democrats voting in the affirmative. The opponents of the measure wished to shelve it by referring it to the Finance Committee.

JUDGE TAFFE'S bill amending the Pre-emption, Desert Land, and Timber-Culture laws, and amending the commutation provisions of the Homestead law, passed the House yesterday by a vote of 181 to 41. There is no reason why the measure should not receive early attention in the Senate.

WE are assured by a number of the Citizens' Association that no plan for subdividing the city into Aldermanic wards has been followed by that body. An Aldermanic map of the city has been prepared by the Committee on Legislation and Ordinances, but nothing definite has yet been done.

ONE grain elevator examined last Saturday evening 2,562,700 bushels of wheat, 2,130,471 bushels of corn, 220,247 bushels of oats, 30,000 bushels of rye, and 20,000 bushels of barley; total, 11,937,997 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 11,800,267 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock increased 172,426 bushels, including an increase of 400,000 bushels of corn and a decrease of 81,811 bushels of wheat. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 20,400,000 bushels of wheat, 6,801,000 bushels of corn, 2,120,000 bushels of oats, 200,000 bushels of rye, and 600,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding week a week ago by 1,600,000 in wheat, and larger by 170,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 600,000 bushels.

THE local money market was rather more active, with no change in the rates of interest. The investment demand for local se-

curities was dull, and gilts tended to an easier range. New York exchange was steady, and sterling bills a shade firmer. The New York stock market was less active, and easy after a firm opening.—The Chicago produce markets were active and generally stronger, wheat being excited by fears of crop damage in the Northwest and provisions by the fact of smaller supplies of hogs. An account with Saturday puts closed 97½ cents higher, last 12 cents higher, made 93½ cents higher, wheat ½ cent higher, corn ½ cent higher, oats about ½ cent higher, rye ½ cent lower, barley unchanged, and flaxseed 1 cent higher.

THE estimates which provide for rebuilding arms near Grand Pacific street tunnel, submitted to the City Council last night is regarded in its character. It contains one clause expressly relieving the company from liability for the repair or maintenance of the tunnel, even after it shall have been surrendered completely to the public use. The ordinance also explicitly omits to provide for any compensation being made to the city by the company for the use of the tunnel, which cost $500,000, the annual interest charge on which is now $30,000. The ordinance ought not to be considered and cannot be passed by honest votes. We do not see how any Alderman who has the least self-respect or any regard for the interests of his constituents can vote for such a monstrous measure. In this connection it is interesting to notice that in Philadelphia, where Mr. Yerkes came from and where he had, to say the least of it, a very peculiar record, the street-car companies are required to pave, save for, and repair the streets they occupy from curb to curb, whereas the proposition Yerkes now makes in Chicago is that he shall be bound by similar conditions only as to eleven feet of the railway when he has double tracks and eight feet when he has a single track. Why should Chicago be content with so much less than Philadelphia, where Mr. Yerkes came from and the chief members of his syndicate still live?

## OKLAHOMA INFAMOUS.

The second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule bill was defeated in the British Commons last night by a vote of 350 to 311. This is a larger majority against the measure than was anticipated either by the Tories or the Liberal and Whig dissidents. They counted only on a majority of two against Saturday. On the announcement of the figures of the division Lord Mr. Gladstone moved the adjournment of the House until Thursday evening, when he will no doubt announce the dissolution of Parliament. The majority for the Tory-Whig coalition, though decisive as to the fate of the Gladstone bill, is not sufficiently large to admit of the possibility of either a Hartingtonian or a coalition Ministry.

The fate of home rule, for the present at least, will be decided by the Britis and the Irish people at the polls. New elections will be ordered within the next six weeks. In the meantime a political campaign exceeding in intensity and passion any that has ever occurred in the British Islands since the reform campaign of 1832 will be entered on. On one side will be arrayed all the powers of caste and privilege, all the influences hostile of religious hate and race prejudice, on the other the liberated democracy of Great Britain and Ireland, led by the best element of living men. The anti-Home-Rule party will be backed up by ample funds, and will be associated by men of undoubted skill as politicians and platform orators—like Gosben, Hartington, and Chamberlain. Mr. Gladstone, if he were but a month younger, could lead down all opposition—could win against all odds. Can he win now? That is the question. He is hopeful and self-reliant and if his strength holds out he may triumph, though it must be confessed he will have to fight under tremendous disadvantages. He will be outvoted by the Liberal organizations. The Irish vote, which was cast against the Liberal candidates last December in the manufacturing districts of Northern and Western England and in the London boroughs, will be cast now for the Gladstone candidates. This vote may turn the scale in a score of constituencies, but it is to be feared the gain will be more than offset by Whig defection in Eastern and Southern England and in Scotland. Ireland will of course remain true to Gladstone and Parnell, possibly increasing the parliamentary support by one or two votes.

It will be a tremendous struggle. On its outcome will depend not only the fate of Ireland for half a century, perhaps, but also the duration of the life and public service of the patriot, the most wronged, and the most generous champion that England and Providence have given to the Irish people.

But whatever the result of the coming election, the events of the last six months have demonstrated that, sooner or later, Ireland shall be granted some form of home rule.

## MARVELOUS OFFICIAL FAIRNESS.

Taken together, Manning's letter tendering his resignation and the President's reply making a qualified acceptance form a pretty severe indictment of the Democrats in Congress. Manning, talked, puts his retirement on the ground that after fifteen months' effort the Administration has failed to carry out the local and tariff reforms to which it was pledged when elected, and that in order to redeem this record the President must have in the Treasury Department a Secretary "not concerned about increasing its strength," but "capable of full efficiency and unrestricted co-operation." Mr. Manning is willing to admit that under ordinary circumstances a Secretary of the Treasury might be present for service on sick leave without detriment to the public service, but adds: "This is not, in my deliberate judgment, a time when the President can delay to provide or afford to dispense with an adviser as well as a thinker head of the Treasury Department." Mr. Manning expressly says that he resigns not simply on account of the state of his health but because the good faith of the party demands the most positive, unmistakable attempts to make amends for the blunders of the Democrats in Congress, and he thinks himself unequal even to his share in such a task.

Mr. Manning says to the President: "Under the operation of necessary laws and tariff laws now in force, but which you and the Philadelphia Congress were elected by the people to repeal and reform, the hottest industries of our country are plunging hourly along a very real target famous danger." Pledges "binding in honor, obligatory in the traditions of the Democracy," remain unfulfilled, and Manning therefore feels that he owes give way for a man strong enough for the work of relieving this unrest. While the President makes only a qualified acceptance of Manning's resignation he improves the occasion to left the Democratic Congress between the lines of the letter to its retiring subordinate. Speaking to Manning and sticking to "the party to which we belong," Mr. Cleveland says no one regret for the day when it "would be quickened in its sense of responsibility and led to more harmonious action upon the important questions with which you have had to deal."

There seems to be some doubt whether Cleveland or Manning intended to create a vacancy at the head of the Treasury Department, but it is entirely clear that under cover of the correspondence passing between them the last two have applied briskly to the re-enlistment Democrats in Congress. Says Manning: "The present tariff laws are a needless oppressive burden of one easy burden," and they "break down and work out the enterprises they succeed to protect." Yet while the party critics plunged itself in secret all such criticism and imputation holds the House by a majority of forty-two Democrats and his goal for settling measure or forgone quiet at the sight of their own shadows, and does not bring to a vote a measure that it is forced by a large number of the substantial manufacturers. They have been shattering about measure reforms all winter and spring, and yet does not make an effort to put wool, salt, lumber, and coal on the free list! Fearing itself to reverse action the Democratic party shows itself what is power incompetent even to simplify the tariff or correct some of its worst evasions and absurdities. The Democratic branch of Congress is filled with wrangling, quick-tempered Southern, each struggling to get its head to the trough, and all the patriotic lions of Cleveland and Manning will go for nothing. The Democratic party is merely and manifestly incapable of dealing with the tariff question in a rational manner. Still, as Cleveland and Manning know other Democrats, and as they personally, as brought their subordinates, expect the Democratic House to suspend silver coinage, repeal the legal-tender quality of the greenback currency, and abolish gold and silver certificates, the present correspondence between the Democrats of the Administration and of the House is not altogether a matter of regret. But as matters are now they could doubtless have been much worse if either faction had its way.

## EASTER LEGISLATIVE WITS AND HUMORISTS.

In person possessed of a good sense of humor should neglect to read the open letter of Senator D. Eaton, engraving, to Sen Daniel, Democrat. When the bulk of disagreeable labors undertaken to remonstrate and expostulate with a vexatious Democrat (beyond the limit) the vanilla become interesting indeed; but it appeals to the humorous instinct rather than to sensibilities or anxieties of a serious character. When Mr. Eaton was allowed by the President to leave Washington to seek retirement at Bethlehemsburg, Pa., he did not lose all interest in collective affairs, but continued to labor for the public good. In fact, to convince the President what he lost from the office of Civil-Service Commissioner that he would still strive to the capacity of a plain engraving citizen to prove himself a friend of reform, and now, after some months of silence, he raises a cry of alarm and points to fear. Daniel as the wolf. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that Eaton is the lamb now outside the sheepfold, but filled with anxiety for those within; and hence eagerest in remonstrating with the wolf and nothing to turn the latter from his carnivorous ways.

Mr. Eaton has discovered that Daniel, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, has failed as to the bill providing for the salaries of Civil-Service Commissioners a clause which makes the money available only when "the rules of the civil service are so framed that the names of all applicants" pending examinations shall be notified to the appointing power. Mr. Eaton insists that the clause limited thus seeks to enforce by withholding a needful appropriation will be very detrimental to the Civil-Service Commission. He argues, moreover, that the Civil-Service Commission has no rules of its own creation, but acts in pursuance of regulations prescribed by the President, and that the Daniel amendment would therefore commit to an attempt on the part of Congress to meddle the Executive and intrude itself into the exercise of the appointing power which the Constitution vests exclusively in the Chief Magistrate. All this is undoubtedly true, but what is the use of presenting such doctrine to a spokesman like Sen. Daniel? Of course the amendment is calculated to impair the efficiency of the Civil-Service Commission, but that was the reason why Daniel drew it up. Clearly it is an evasion of the Constitution, but Daniel has been laboring for months to devise some scheme that would work in that way and use a broad hole through the Civil-Service act. Eaton's indictment of Daniel amounts really to congratulations on the latter's success, and the Democratic leader will hardly waste any other reply to the engraving reformer than to ask why such "dangerous" arguments should be addressed to a genuine Democrat.

Daniel inspires the Civil-Service Commission and would be glad to put it under lock and to taxation with the distributors of the spoils hereafter. Knowing it would be impossible to get the Senate to consent to a repeal of the Civil-Service law Daniel got on the device of slipping into the Appropriation bill a clause allowing the Commissioners only such an appointee that they keep their hands off. He now knows better than Daniel that his amendment is calculated to impair the merit system and open the way for more spoils. That's what Daniel's there for. You would be here any acquire about interring into the President's prerogatives, for, like all Jacksonian Democrats, Daniel regards public offices as the perquisite of Congressmen and Senators and a part of the spoils belonging to the victors. Even might as well preach pity to the wolf as civil-service reform to Sen Daniel, but still the incongruity of the proceeding does not affect the merit of the extremely shrewd by the self-seeking spoils of empiricism.

## ANARCHISTS AND PUBLICISTS.

THE TRIBUNE'S dispatches from Cleveland concerning the sentiments of the American and Socialist contingent of the Knights of Labor Convention in that city recently affords additional evidence of the malicious and dangerous activity of those enemies of civil society and of the industrious people of the community. The plan of the Anarchists, as developed by the arrangements for the last grand jury of the city, and as stated in the report of that body Saturday, is "to involve not only the Socialists and Communists entire, with whom they claim sympathy in the outlines of the Democracy," remain unfulfilled, and Manning therefore feels that he owes give way for a man strong enough for the work of relieving this unrest. While the President makes only a qualified acceptance of Manning's resignation he improves the occasion to left the Democratic Congress between the lines of the letter to its retiring subordinate. Speaking to Manning and sticking to "the party to which we belong," Mr. Cleveland says no one regret for the day when it "would be quickened in its sense of responsibility and led to more harmonious action upon the important questions with which you have had to deal."

There seems to be some doubt whether Cleveland or Manning intended to create a vacancy at the head of the Treasury Department, but it is entirely clear that under cover of the correspondence passing between them the last two have applied briskly to the re-enlistment Democrats in Congress. Says Manning: "The present tariff laws are a needless oppressive burden of one easy burden," and they "break down and work out the enterprises they succeed to protect." Yet while the party critics plunged itself in secret all such criticism and imputation holds the House by a majority of forty-two Democrats and his goal for settling measure or forgone quiet at the sight of their own shadows, and does not bring to a vote a measure that it is forced by a large number of the substantial manufacturers. They have been shattering about measure reforms all winter and spring, and yet does not make an effort to put wool, salt, lumber, and coal on the free list! Fearing itself to reverse action the Democratic party shows itself what is power incompetent even to simplify the tariff or correct some of its worst evasions and absurdities. The Democratic branch of Congress is filled with wrangling, quick-tempered Southern, each struggling to get its head to the trough, and all the patriotic lions of Cleveland and Manning will go for nothing. The Democratic party is merely and manifestly incapable of dealing with the tariff question in a rational manner. Still, as Cleveland and Manning know other Democrats, and as they personally, as brought their subordinates, expect the Democratic House to suspend silver coinage, repeal the legal-tender quality of the greenback currency, and abolish gold and silver certificates, the present correspondence between the Democrats of the Administration and of the House is not altogether a matter of regret. But as matters are now they could doubtless have been much worse if either faction had its way.

## EASTER LEGISLATIVE WITS AND HUMORISTS.

In person possessed of a good sense of humor should neglect to read the open letter of Senator D. Eaton, engraving, to Sen Daniel, Democrat. When the bulk of disagreeable labors undertaken to remonstrate and expostulate with a vexatious Democrat (beyond the limit) the vanilla become interesting indeed; but it appeals to the humorous instinct rather than to sensibilities or anxieties of a serious character. When Mr. Eaton was allowed by the President to leave Washington to seek retirement at Bethlehemsburg, Pa., he did not lose all interest in collective affairs, but continued to labor for the public good. In fact, to convince the President what he lost from the office of Civil-Service Commissioner that he would still strive to the capacity of a plain engraving citizen to prove himself a friend of reform, and now, after some months of silence, he raises a cry of alarm and points to fear. Daniel as the wolf. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that Eaton is the lamb now outside the sheepfold, but filled with anxiety for those within; and hence eagerest in remonstrating with the wolf and nothing to turn the latter from his carnivorous ways.

Mr. Eaton has discovered that Daniel, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, has failed as to the bill providing for the salaries of Civil-Service Commissioners a clause which makes the money available only when "the rules of the civil service are so framed that the names of all applicants" pending examinations shall be notified to the appointing power. Mr. Eaton insists that the clause limited thus seeks to enforce by withholding a needful appropriation will be very detrimental to the Civil-Service Commission. He argues, moreover, that the Civil-Service Commission has no rules of its own creation, but acts in pursuance of regulations prescribed by the President, and that the Daniel amendment would therefore commit to an attempt on the part of Congress to meddle the Executive and intrude itself into the exercise of the appointing power which the Constitution vests exclusively in the Chief Magistrate. All this is undoubtedly true, but what is the use of presenting such doctrine to a spokesman like Sen. Daniel? Of course the amendment is calculated to impair the efficiency of the Civil-Service Commission, but that was the reason why Daniel drew it up. Clearly it is an evasion of the Constitution, but Daniel has been laboring for months to devise some scheme that would work in that way and use a broad hole through the Civil-Service act. Eaton's indictment of Daniel amounts really to congratulations on the latter's success, and the Democratic leader will hardly waste any other reply to the engraving reformer than to ask why such "dangerous" arguments should be addressed to a genuine Democrat.

Daniel inspires the Civil-Service Commission and would be glad to put it under lock and to taxation with the distributors of the spoils hereafter. Knowing it would be impossible to get the Senate to consent to a repeal of the Civil-Service law Daniel got on the device of slipping into the Appropriation bill a clause allowing the Commissioners only such an appointee that they keep their hands off. He now knows better than Daniel that his amendment is calculated to impair the merit system and open the way for more spoils. That's what Daniel's there for. You would be here any acquire about interring into the President's prerogatives, for, like all Jacksonian Democrats, Daniel regards public offices as the perquisite of Congressmen and Senators and a part of the spoils belonging to the victors. Even might as well preach pity to the wolf as civil-service reform to Sen Daniel, but still the incongruity of the proceeding does not affect the merit of the extremely shrewd by the self-seeking spoils of empiricism.

## ANARCHISTS AND PUBLICISTS.

THE TRIBUNE'S dispatches from Cleveland concerning the sentiments of the American and Socialist contingent of the Knights of Labor Convention in that city recently afford

## AMERICANS IN A WRECK.

### A HORRIBLE WRECKING OF A GERMAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

German Officers to Remain in the Service of China Against Japan—Even the Victorious Imperialists Dissatisfied at the Victorious Rebels—Gen. Prim Loses Another Patient.

PARIS, June 7.—[Special to The Tribune.]—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon the Corps Législatif was first declared opened, and then was closed, no business of importance being transacted.

The Bourse was quiet and steady.

The Paris Bourse was quiet and steady.

The Liberté says the Emperor Napoleon will not visit Vienna.

The Patrie says the Emperor Napoleon will not visit Vienna.

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The Liberté

## THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

**Ora Cassidy's Suit Once More Before the Supreme Court.**

**Decisions Rendered Yesterday.**

**The Colonel Company's Patent Suits Again in the Courts—Mrs. Sarah S. Campbell Enters a Divorce Decree Against Judge Campbell, Alleging that She Was Cruelly Treated by Him—Other Matters in the Courts—Judges of a Strange Sort.**

Judge Gary yesterday morning denied a motion for a supersedeas in the case of Ora Cassidy vs. Henry Ogden, the Grand Jurer. The case will now go to the Supreme Court of Illinois on a writ of error. Cassidy was fined $100 and costs by Judge Gary for contempt of court in refusing to answer certain questions propounded to him by the Grand Jury. The case will be argued in the Supreme Court at the October term.

**The Colonel Patent Suits.**

A motion was made yesterday before Judge Blodgett in the matter of the Colonel Fire-Arm Company against Hall, Lewis & Co., for the purpose of examining certain witnesses in relation to the alleged infringement of the Colonel patent. The motion was granted, and the witnesses will be examined before Master in Chancery Hibbard.

**Temporary Injunction.**

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States yesterday by Thomas Dunlap against the Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company for the purpose of restraining the defendants from using certain patents for the manufacture of gas. Dunlap claims to be the owner of the patents, and asks for a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from using the same. The motion will be argued on Thursday next.

**Colleges of a Strange Sort.**

The case of Edwin W. Sims against the College of Liberal Arts, which has been on trial for several days in Judge Gary's court, came to an unexpected termination yesterday. The action was brought for the recovery of damages, and Mr. Sims, who is an attorney at law, claimed that he had been damaged to the extent of $5,000 by the refusal of the defendants to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. The defendants claimed that the degree was conferred upon Mr. Sims, but that he refused to accept it. The jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict for the defendants.

**Suits.**

The Globe Loose-Leaf Ledger Company of No. 204 Lake street yesterday began suit against the Chicago Loose-Leaf Ledger Company of No. 204 Lake street for the recovery of $5,000 damages for alleged infringement of patents.

**Decisions.**

Judge Gary yesterday rendered decisions in the following cases: Ellen Cassidy vs. Henry Ogden et al., writ of error dismissed;

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK

at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business June 3, 1865.

## ATLAS NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL, - - - - - $700,000

## S. C. ORR & CO.,

BROKERS,

Room 62 Royal Insurance Building.

# BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

STOCKS.

MARKETS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Master's Sale.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

Anchor Line.

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.

STATE LINE

EUROPE! EUROPE!!

GUION'S STEAMERS.

WESTERN.

EASTERN.

# THE CITY.

## PERSONAL.

S. P. Dunham, Oakland, Cal., is at the Leland.

Gov. R. J. Oglesby returned to Springfield last night.

Col. Hoyt Sherman, Des Moines, Ia., and C. B. Lord, Baltimore, are at the Grand Pacific.

## IN GENERAL.

The West Park Commissioners decided yesterday to discontinue fishing in all the parks.

Ex-Attorney Clerk W. J. Chapin's case was put for trial in Judge Garnett's court for June 21.

Superintendent of Mails R. A. D. Wilmot has been appointed a member of the Postoffice Board of Civil-Service Examiners, vice Capt. Herrick.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Brunner, Taylor & Co., Opticians, 37 Randolph street, was at 7 a. m., 67°; 9 a. m., 67°; 12 m., 70°; 3 p. m., 74°; 6 p. m., 67°; 9 p. m., 67°; 12 p. m., 67°; 3 a. m., 67°; 6 a. m., 67°; 9 a. m., 68°. Barometer, 7 a. m., 30.01; 2 p. m., 30.01.

John A. Barry, the Assessor, tried to-day in the Criminal Court for contempt, was brought before Justice Rogers yesterday on the charge of stopping a Chicago & Northwestern train at a point midway between the Wells-street Depot and Carlton's grove on Sunday. The County Physician will examine into the matter to-day.

Charles Lockman was discharged a day or two ago on work in Newton's enhancement, No. 2151 State street, but his wife was arrested. They and other cottage made Lockman believe that Thomas Fennell, the policeman, Lockman's wife's cousin, Fennell secured the place. Lockman had two shots at him, which took effect in the right and left breast. He may die.

The St. George's Society held their usual monthly meeting last night in their hall, No. 241 East Madison street, the President, John Dunn, in the chair. It was determined to hold a picnic this year. Mr. Joseph Wygant having given up a delegate to the St. George's Union of North America, which meets in Toronto, Ont., June 12, Mr. George Dunbar was elected to the place.

The appointment of Mark Kimball, Alfred A. Arnold, and J. W. Dunne as Commissioners to assess and report to the Secretary of the Treasury the real market value of the building and ground for the new public building for this city, under the act of March 3, 1875, was received by Judge Drummond yesterday afternoon, and the Commissioners will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning to organize and proceed to business. The Commissioners will then probably adjourn to the Custom-House and Postoffice building, and from there will go to the Court-House, and then to the Board of Trade building, and will probably spend the afternoon in examining the premises.

At the meeting of the Baptist ministers yesterday the total number of additions to membership in the month was reported to have been fifty-four. The establishment of a progressive university at Iowa City was reported. The Rev. Dr. E. L. Hubbard addressed the ministers in behalf of the Baptist Missionary Union, and urged the necessity of raising a fund to discharge Baptist missionaries who, through ill-health or age, are desirous of returning. It is the purpose also to provide for their wives and children. The Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Second Church, has been elected President of the Ministers' Union, vice Dr. Hubbard, resigned.

John Smith, the proprietor of the saloon at No. 10 West Lake street, which was the scene of the shooting affray between Officer Barrett and Thomas Burrows, on Saturday night, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with violating the Sunday-liquor ordinance. He was remanded to the Detectives, to appear in the Police Court this morning. Burrows, who was shot in the abdomen, is still at the County Hospital, where he is reported to be doing well. Officer Barrett, who was shot in the leg, is at his home, No. 1 Fulton street, and is reported to be doing well.

The session of arbitrators of the Fort Wayne Railroad in Cedar Lake Grange has passed off very pleasantly until late in the afternoon, when some trouble arose and fighting began. Richard Fox, one of the arbitrators, managed to get out of the crowd, and was followed by one of the farmers to the grove. The latter pulled out a knife and stabbed Fox in the back, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few minutes afterward. The murderer escaped in the confusion. Fox was brought to the city and delivered to an Order Lodge, but it will be impossible to recover. Fox was a member of Lodge No. 1, and his funeral will probably be held from the hall of that lodge this afternoon. The murderer is said to be a resident of Ohio.

H. H. Smith, a middle-aged Englishman, who had a queer entrance into a confectionery grocery of that description and saloon, adjoining Hooley's Theater, on Randolph street, by shooting 30-caliber bullets into the back room of his store at No. 57 East Randolph street, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of frightening a boy to death, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning, and, Justice Morgan ordered that the boy be detained the night in order to get information in the matter of a gun-shop on the ground that it could not make such a noise. The defendant was then discharged from custody, and the information was ordered to be dismissed by the county. The defendant was then arrested on a State warrant, charged with assault with intent to commit murder, and was committed to the County Jail in default of $2,000 bail.

An important arrest was made about 4 o'clock Sunday night by a detective in the employment of Pr. Ch. La Salle avenue. The police have for a considerable time past been on the lookout for Harvey Roberts, who, it was alleged, had committed a number of burglaries, and finally succeeded in capturing him in the act of entering the residence of Mr. Ch. La Salle avenue, corner of Division street. Roberts was arrested by Officer Lynch, and, after being taken to the station-house, was identified by Mr. Ch. as the man who had entered his house. Roberts was then taken before Justice Morgan, and committed to the County Jail in default of $2,000 bail.

## THE SECOND WARD CONTEST.

A Case Wherein There Appears to Be Some Swearing and Counter-Swearing—Affidavits of Opinion—The Defendant Summoned for June 12.

The pre-warrants case of ex-Ald. Pat Harris against Ald. George H. Hunter, of the Second Ward, came up before Judge Rogers yesterday morning. Ald. Hunter's lawyers asked that the State be denied the right to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto on the ground that Council was not made aware, by the petitioner, that the information was contemplated at the time of the election. The Judge overruled the motion, and the information was filed. The defendant was then arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The case was set for trial on June 12.

## SUICIDES.

### Cook County.

The Board of Trustees and Executive Committee of the Cook County Hospital met yesterday afternoon. The proposition of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to improve the old Kinzie and Desplaines railroad crossing to Wells street, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The annual examination of applicants for admission to the Training-School for Nurses, which was held on Saturday last, was attended by the Trustees, and the successful candidates were announced. The following Cook County Physicians were appointed Deputy Coroners: Drs. Bartlett, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Cleveland, Cook, Dyer, Fenger, Gilbert, Hall, Hamilton, Hoffman, Hollister, Hoyne, Jones, Kennedy, Lee, Lindsay, Lyman, Mann, Mayer, Mitchell, Moore, Nelson, Nicholson, Noble, Oliver, Parker, Patterson, Pope, Quinlan, Reed, Rice, Rockwell, Rosenthal, Sanderson, Schmidt, Sherman, Smith, Stevens, Stewart, Stone, Thomas, Tuttle, Wallace, Wheeler, Wilson, Wood, Wright, Young, Zeisler, Zimmerman, Zinke, Zuppinger, Zwanzig, Zwick, Zwinge, Zwirner, Zwolfer, Zwoyer, Zwyer, Zwyerman, Zwyermanson, Zwyermansonson, Zwyermansonsonson, Zwyermansonsonsonson, Zwyermansonsonsonsonson, Zwyermansonsonsonsonsonson, Zwyermansonsonsonsonsonsonson, Zwyermansonsonsonsonsonsonsonson, Zwyermansonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonson, Zwyermansonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonson, Zwyermansonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonson, Zwyermansonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonson, Zwyermansonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonson, Zwyermansonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonsonson, 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